



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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THE LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1976 (PRELIMINARY)

MAIN FEATURES

- All estimates shown in this statement are based on revised definitions of unemployed persons, persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force. (See paragraphs 11 and 12 below). Estimates for periods prior to May 1976 based on the former definitions can be found in issues of labour force publications prior to May 1976.
- In May 1976, the number of employed civilians was 5,840,600, an increase of 30,000 over February 1976. Males increased by 23,900 while females increased by 6,000.
- The estimated number of unemployed persons (including those looking for part-time work) was 247,600 or 4.1 per cent of the civilian labour force (4.4 per cent seasonally adjusted), a decrease of 56,900 since February 1976.
- Average duration of unemployment increased to 17.6 weeks.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This statement contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force for May 1976 and estimates for the previous five quarters. The estimates are derived from the results of the population surveys conducted in February, May, August and November each year throughout Australia. The quarterly bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20), which gives information in greater detail, will be published shortly.

2. Preliminary unemployment estimates are published several weeks in advance of this statement in *Unemployment, Preliminary Estimates* (Reference No. 6.35).

The population survey

3. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. Interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that in each of the months to which the survey relates, there are four survey weeks, chosen so as to fall within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into the adjacent months.

Scope

4. The estimates relate to all persons aged fifteen years and over except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. For February 1975 the estimates also exclude about 17,000 persons aged 15 years and over who were in Darwin at the time of the survey.

Classification of the labour force

5. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity during a specified week known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place.

Definitions

6. Estimates of unemployed persons published in previous issues of this statement and in other publications containing labour force estimates have been based on the following definition:

"All civilians aged 15 years and over who, during the whole of the week prior to the interview week, did no work at all and either:

did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have done so if they had not (i) been temporarily ill, or (ii) believed no work was available, or (iii) already made definite arrangements to start in a new job in which they would have preferred to start during survey week) or

had a job from which they were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole week".

7. Classification of a person as unemployed has depended on the answers given to a number of questions relating to the person's job-seeking activities during the survey week. For some time it has been apparent that for a number of reasons the questions being asked have lacked something in comprehensiveness and precision. In the first place they have allowed persons who had been actively looking for work in the survey week to be classified as unemployed, even though they may not in fact have been able to start work in that week had a job become available. For example, in November each year many persons who are about to leave schools, colleges, universities, etc. begin seeking work before they actually leave. On the other hand, persons who had been looking for work in the recent past but had for some reason not done so in the survey week have been excluded from the unemployed. Furthermore, persons who volunteered the

information that they would have looked for work had they not believed that no work was available have been included. This introduced an element of subjective judgment on the part of the respondent, since no further questions were asked, for example, about any special restrictions that might apply to the kind of work being sought (e.g. work only between certain hours).

8. For these reasons additional questions were added to the labour force questionnaire in February 1975. They were designed to ascertain whether there were any persons who had taken active steps to find work in the three weeks before the survey week (thereby extending the admissible job-seeking period from one week to four weeks) and whether those persons who were classified as actively looking for work would have been able to take a job in the survey week had one become available.

9. The advantage of this approach is that it removes almost all subjectivity from the unemployment measure. It makes no attempt to measure a person's "belief" about the non-availability of jobs. It recognises that not all legitimate job-seeking activities can be completed within a week (i.e. during the survey week), that job-seeking is not necessarily a continuous process and that some persons would not have looked for work during the survey week because they were awaiting the results of earlier actions. It determines that a person who has done nothing active to find a job during a period of four weeks, including registration with the Commonwealth Employment Service (unless prevented by temporary illness), has a very tenuous attachment to the labour force, and should not be regarded as unemployed.

10. Estimates of unemployed persons continued to be published on the basis referred to in paragraph 6 while the new questions were being tested, but additional estimates based on these questions were published quarterly as an Appendix to each issue of *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20) from February 1975 to February 1976.

11. As from May 1976 the unemployment estimates derived from the population survey will be based on the revised definition below. Unemployed persons are now defined as all civilians aged 15 years and over who either:

- (a) during the survey week did not work and did not have a job, but could have taken one had it been available, and had been looking for full-time or part-time work in the four weeks up to and including the survey week (including persons who would have been prevented from taking a job in the survey week by their own temporary illness or

injury, or by their having made arrangements to start after the survey week in a new job in which they would have preferred to start in the survey week) or

- (b) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been temporarily stood down without pay for four weeks or less (including the whole of the survey week).

12. Definitions of persons in the labour force and persons not in the labour force, as shown in quarterly bulletins, have also been revised as a result of the change in the definition of unemployed persons. As indicated in the preceding paragraphs, persons who had looked for work in the survey week but would not have been able to start work in that week (formerly classified as unemployed) are now classified as not in the labour force. Also, persons who had not looked for work in the survey week but had done so in the previous three weeks (formerly classified as not in the labour force) are now included with the unemployed. Definitions of other categories have not changed and are given in the quarterly bulletins.

13. The tables in this statement contain estimates based on the revised definitions.

Estimation procedure

14. Estimates are obtained by using a complex ratio estimation procedure which ensures that survey estimates conform to independent population estimates by State, area, age and sex. These population estimates are based on very preliminary information and are subject to revision.

Reliability of the estimates

15. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. The smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error: for example, the relative standard error of an estimate of 2,000,000 is approximately 0.6 per cent (12,000) while that of an estimate of 20,000 is approximately 8 per cent (1,600). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

16. Limitations of space preclude publication of

the standard errors of all estimates in this statement. More information on this topic, together with a table of estimated standard errors for States, Territories and Australia, is given in the quarterly bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20).

Seasonal adjustment

17. All adjustment methods which compute seasonal factors as some average of the seasonal pattern for previous years are subject to inherent limitations when the pattern changes. Such a change appears to have been occurring in the series "persons aged 15 to 19 years looking for their first job" in the last year. There are indications that the pattern has also changed, although to a lesser degree, for the series "total excluding persons aged 15 to 19 years looking for their first job". Both changes appear to be associated with the high level of unemployment which was reached in late 1974. The adjustment method is necessarily based on seasonal patterns of recent years, including years of relatively low

unemployment. The method used for the two series does not appear to work satisfactorily at the new high level, evidently because the amplitude of the seasonal fluctuations has not increased in proportion to the level of the series. Research is being carried out with other methods which may provide more satisfactory adjustment for recent months. In the meantime, no claims are made that the series, with or without persons aged 15 to 19 years looking for their first job, are being satisfactorily adjusted. They should therefore be treated as aids to subjective judgment only.

18. Estimates of unemployment and total labour force on the revised basis have a different seasonal pattern from those on the old basis. Because only five quarterly figures on the revised basis are available it has been necessary to make special estimates for the seasonally adjusted series.

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

NOTE. Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning Mr John Tayler on 52 6512 or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 1. - CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

TABLE 1. - CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (2), BY SEX														
Month	Employed (b)(c)			Unemployed (d)		Per cent of labour force (e)		Total excluding persons aged 15-19 years looking for first job		Total labour force (d)			Not in labour force (d) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Original ('000)	Seasonally adj. (f)(g) ('000)	Original	Seasonally adj. (g)	Original ('000)	Seasonally adj. (f)(g) ('000)	Number		Per cent of popula- tion (h)		
										Original ('000)	Seasonally adj. (f)(g) ('000)			
MALES														
1975 - Feb. (i)	295.2	3,477.9	3,773.0	151.7	126.0	3.9	3.2	135.3	114.5	3,924.7	3,890.7	81.8	873.1	4,797.8
May	297.6	3,474.3	3,771.9	131.8	143.1	3.4	3.7	122.8	125.3	3,903.6	3,901.3	81.2	903.3	4,807.0
Aug.	294.8	3,453.4	3,748.2	126.4	152.1	3.3	3.9	118.0	133.7	3,874.5	3,897.9	80.5	939.4	4,814.0
Nov. (j)	294.3	3,475.0	3,769.3	139.0	142.0	3.6	3.6	126.8	132.2	3,908.3	3,925.0	80.7	935.1	4,843.3
1976 - Feb. (k)	294.8	3,509.4	3,804.2	159.5	132.4	4.0	3.4	142.0	120.1	3,963.6	3,929.0	81.4	908.5	4,872.1
May	284.2	3,543.9	3,828.1	132.4	144.8	3.3	3.7	123.0	126.2	3,960.5	3,958.6	81.0	930.1	4,890.6
MARRIED WOMEN														
1975 - Feb. (i)	61.2	1,166.5	1,227.7	69.9	n.a.	5.4	n.a.	69.7	n.a.	1,297.6	1,300.9	40.1	1,937.2	3,234.7
May	52.1	1,185.5	1,237.6	62.3	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	62.3	n.a.	1,299.9	1,305.3	40.1	1,939.7	3,239.6
Aug.	54.8	1,191.7	1,246.5	53.7	n.a.	4.1	n.a.	53.3	n.a.	1,300.2	1,315.8	40.2	1,933.5	3,233.7
Nov. (j)	62.7	1,241.9	1,304.6	65.2	n.a.	4.8	n.a.	64.9	n.a.	1,369.8	1,345.1	42.3	1,868.3	3,238.1
1976 - Feb. (k)	60.1	1,226.9	1,287.0	68.7	n.a.	5.1	n.a.	67.9	n.a.	1,355.7	1,358.7	41.5	1,912.3	3,268.0
May	57.1	1,230.7	1,287.8	50.9	n.a.	3.8	n.a.	50.7	n.a.	1,338.8	1,344.3	41.0	1,924.4	3,263.2
ALL FEMALES														
1975 - Feb. (i)	72.5	1,858.5	1,931.0	140.1	112.2	6.8	5.5	120.7	96.3	2,071.2	2,055.8	42.3	2,826.4	4,897.7
May	62.4	1,876.3	1,938.7	120.7	129.3	5.9	6.2	106.9	108.7	2,059.4	2,073.7	42.0	2,845.8	4,905.3
Aug.	67.3	1,872.7	1,939.9	117.4	143.6	5.7	6.9	101.5	118.4	2,057.3	2,082.2	41.9	2,849.1	4,906.4
Nov. (j)	74.8	1,955.1	2,029.8	135.5	143.6	6.3	6.7	116.2	128.6	2,165.3	2,142.9	43.8	2,776.6	4,942.0
1976 - Feb. (k)	71.7	1,934.8	2,006.5	145.0	116.4	6.7	5.5	122.3	97.7	2,151.5	2,135.5	43.3	2,814.8	4,966.3
May	67.8	1,944.7	2,012.5	115.1	124.1	5.4	5.8	100.4	102.2	2,127.6	2,142.3	42.7	2,851.2	4,978.8
PERSONS														
1975 - Feb. (i)	367.7	5,336.4	5,704.0	291.8	236.6	4.9	4.0	256.0	209.9	5,995.9	5,951.9	61.8	3,699.5	9,695.5
May	360.0	5,350.6	5,710.6	252.5	271.1	4.2	4.5	229.7	232.5	5,963.0	5,981.1	61.4	3,749.2	9,712.3
Aug.	362.1	5,326.0	5,688.1	243.8	301.6	4.1	5.1	219.5	256.2	5,931.8	5,970.5	61.0	3,788.6	9,720.4
Nov. (j)	369.1	5,430.0	5,799.1	274.5	283.5	4.5	4.7	243.1	258.8	6,073.6	6,066.3	62.1	3,711.8	9,785.3
1976 - Feb. (k)	366.5	5,444.2	5,810.6	304.5	246.8	5.0	4.1	264.3	216.6	6,115.1	6,070.3	62.2	3,723.3	9,838.4
May	352.0	5,488.6	5,840.6	247.6	268.0	4.1	4.4	223.4	227.3	6,088.1	6,107.1	61.7	3,781.3	9,869.4

(a) For scope of estimates see page 1, paragraph 4. (b) For definition see *The Labour Force*, (Reference No. 6.20) February 1976 page 2, paragraph 9. (c) Employed includes employers and self-employed in addition to wage and salary earners. For monthly statistics of wage and salary earners see *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4). (d) Revised definition. See page 2, paragraphs 11 and 12. (e) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (f) For details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting these series see *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators*, 1976 (Reference No. 1.10). (g) Revised following annual re-analysis of the series. See also paragraphs 17 and 18. (h) The labour force (original) in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (i) Excludes Darwin. See page 1, paragraph 4. (j) The sample size was reduced for the November 1975 survey. Consequently the standard errors for estimates from that survey are larger than usual. For details see the November 1975 issue of *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20). (k) Affected by the deferral of the interviewing period by one week. It is estimated that had interviewing taken place in the normal period, the original and seasonally adjusted figures for total unemployed persons and persons in the labour force would have been higher by some 5,000 to 10,000, and the number of persons not in the labour force would have been correspondingly decreased.

n.a. Not available.

TABLE 2. - EMPLOYED PERSONS (a), MAY 1976

	Males	Married women	Other females (b)	All females	Persons
NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)					
Full-time workers (e)	3,655.0	754.5	595.1	1,349.7	5,004.6
Part-time workers (e)	173.2	533.3	129.5	662.8	836.0
Total	3,828.1	1,287.8	724.6	2,012.5	5,840.6
AVERAGE HOURS WORKED (c)					
Agriculture	52.0	27.7	33.5	28.6	47.5
Manufacturing	38.4	32.6	36.2	33.5	37.2
Construction	38.9	18.3	35.1	21.2	37.6
Wholesale and retail trade	40.6	28.9	31.0	29.7	36.2
Community services (d)	34.1	23.3	30.8	26.2	29.2
All industries	39.3	27.4	32.3	29.2	35.8
Full-time workers (e)	40.5	36.3	36.5	36.4	39.4
Part-time workers (e)	14.2	14.9	13.0	14.5	14.5

(a) See footnote (b) to Table 1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Averages have been calculated using actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. All employed persons, including those who did not work during survey week, have been included in the calculations. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figures. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (d) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc., welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. In May and August each year estimates of average hours are low because hours worked by school teachers are affected by school holidays. (e) For definition, see *The Labour Force, February 1976* (Reference No. 6.20), page 3, paragraph 11.

TABLE 3. - UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), FEBRUARY AND MAY 1976

	February 1976 (h)					May 1976				
	Males	Married women	Other females (b)	All females	Persons	Males	Married women	Other females (b)	All females	Persons
NUMBER UNEMPLOYED ('000)										
Looking for full-time work (c)	147.0	32.6	63.4	96.0	243.0	123.3	25.1	54.0	79.1	202.4
Looking for part-time work (d)	12.5	36.2	12.9	49.1	61.5	9.2	25.8	10.2	36.0	45.2
Aged 15-19 years -										
Looking for first job	17.4	*	22.7	22.7	40.2	9.4	*	14.6	14.8	24.2
Other	33.8	4.3	29.7	34.0	67.9	32.3	*	28.3	30.9	63.3
Total aged 15-19 years	51.3	4.3	52.4	56.8	108.0	41.7	*	42.9	45.7	87.4
Aged 20 years and over	108.2	64.4	23.8	88.3	196.5	90.7	48.1	21.3	69.4	160.1
Unemployed for (e) -										
Under 2 weeks	9.6	8.2	5.0	13.1	22.7	9.0	5.6	4.0	9.5	18.5
2 weeks and under 4 weeks	23.1	19.2	11.5	30.7	53.8	22.4	9.8	11.0	20.7	43.1
4 weeks and under 8 weeks	31.3	15.1	15.7	30.8	62.1	19.6	12.2	10.3	22.5	42.2
8 weeks and under 13 weeks	39.1	9.4	17.9	27.3	66.4	18.7	6.0	10.7	16.7	35.4
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	29.0	8.0	11.3	19.3	48.3	31.9	8.4	13.7	22.1	54.0
26 weeks and over	27.4	8.8	14.9	23.8	51.2	30.8	8.9	14.6	23.5	54.4
All unemployed persons	159.5	68.7	76.3	145.0	304.5	132.4	50.9	64.2	115.1	247.6
AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (f) (weeks)										
Aged 15-19 years	13.0	14.6	16.2	16.1	14.6	15.6	*	18.6	18.4	17.1
Aged 20 years and over	16.3	10.5	15.2	11.7	14.3	19.4	14.6	19.0	15.9	17.9
All unemployed persons	15.3	10.7	15.9	13.4	14.4	18.2	14.6	18.8	16.9	17.6
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (g) (per cent)										
Looking for full-time work (c)	3.9	4.1	9.7	6.6	4.6	3.3	3.2	8.3	5.5	3.9
Looking for part-time work (d)	7.2	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.1	5.0	4.6	7.3	5.2	5.1
Aged 15-19 years	13.1	18.6	16.0	16.2	14.6	10.8	*	13.7	13.6	12.1
Aged 20 years and over	3.0	4.8	5.1	4.9	3.7	2.5	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.0
All unemployed persons	4.0	5.1	9.6	6.7	5.0	3.3	3.8	8.1	5.4	4.1

(a) See footnote (d) to Table 1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from full-time jobs. (d) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from part-time jobs. (e) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week. (f) Periods of unemployment are recorded only in complete weeks; the averages shown are affected accordingly. (g) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (h) See footnote (k) to Table 1.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See *The Labour Force February 1976* (Reference No. 6.20) page 22, paragraph 7.

TABLE 4. - CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATES AND TERRITORIES, FEBRUARY 1976 (k)

State or Territory	Employed (b)(c)			Unemployed (d)		Total labour force (d)		Not in labour force (d) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other indus- tries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force (e)	Number ('000)	Per cent of popula- tion (h)		
MALES									
New South Wales	87.5	1,265.9	1,353.4	64.9	4.6	1,418.3	81.4	323.3	1,741.6
Victoria	66.4	963.1	1,029.5	42.0	3.9	1,071.5	81.3	246.1	1,317.6
Queensland	59.9	482.1	542.0	24.8	4.4	566.8	79.4	146.9	713.7
South Australia	33.5	322.4	355.9	11.3	3.1	367.2	81.8	81.6	448.8
Western Australia	35.8	296.4	332.1	9.8	2.9	342.0	83.5	67.7	409.7
Tasmania	9.7	100.3	110.1	4.8	4.2	114.9	79.7	29.2	144.1
Northern Territory	1.5	26.0	27.6	*	*	28.2	83.8	5.4	33.6
Australian Capital Territory	*	53.1	53.5	*	*	54.7	86.9	8.3	63.0
Australia	294.8	3,509.4	3,804.2	159.5	4.0	3,963.6	81.4	908.5	4,872.1
FEMALES									
New South Wales	21.9	690.5	712.4	52.9	6.9	765.3	42.8	1,021.4	1,786.7
Victoria	18.8	544.5	563.2	39.1	6.5	602.4	44.4	754.3	1,356.7
Queensland	11.3	249.2	260.4	21.2	7.5	281.7	39.0	440.5	722.2
South Australia	8.2	187.3	195.5	11.7	5.6	207.1	44.9	254.1	461.2
Western Australia	8.3	162.8	171.1	12.5	6.8	183.7	46.0	215.2	398.9
Tasmania	2.4	52.5	55.0	5.3	8.8	60.3	40.9	87.0	147.3
Northern Territory	*	12.6	13.4	*	*	14.2	50.5	13.9	28.1
Australian Capital Territory	*	35.4	35.4	1.5	4.1	36.9	56.7	28.3	65.2
Australia	71.7	1,934.8	2,006.5	145.0	6.7	2,151.5	43.3	2,814.8	4,966.3
PERSONS									
New South Wales	109.4	1,956.3	2,065.8	117.8	5.4	2,183.6	61.9	1,344.7	3,528.3
Victoria	85.2	1,507.6	1,592.8	81.1	4.8	1,673.9	62.6	1,000.4	2,674.3
Queensland	71.1	731.3	802.4	46.0	5.4	848.5	59.1	587.4	1,435.9
South Australia	41.6	509.7	551.4	23.0	4.0	574.4	63.1	335.6	910.0
Western Australia	44.1	459.2	503.3	22.3	4.3	525.6	65.0	283.0	808.6
Tasmania	12.2	152.9	165.0	10.1	5.8	175.2	60.1	116.2	291.4
Northern Territory	2.4	38.6	41.0	*	*	42.4	68.7	19.3	61.7
Australian Capital Territory	*	88.5	89.0	2.7	2.9	91.7	71.5	36.5	128.2
Australia	366.5	5,444.2	5,810.6	304.5	5.0	6,115.1	62.2	3,723.3	9,838.4

For footnotes see Table 1.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

NOTE. Standard errors of State estimates are available from the office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics in each State capital. See also page 2, paragraph 16.

TABLE 5. — CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATES AND TERRITORIES, MAY 1976

State or Territory	Employed (b)(c)			Unemployed (d)		Total labour force (d)		Not in labour force (d) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other indus- tries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force (e)	Number ('000)	Per cent of popula- tion (f)		
MALES									
New South Wales	84.1	1,278.2	1,362.3	57.9	4.1	1,420.3	81.0	333.4	1,753.7
Victoria	62.9	975.5	1,038.4	(g)27.0	(g)2.5	1,065.3	81.1	249.1	1,314.4
Queensland	59.0	491.8	550.8	19.5	3.4	570.3	79.4	147.7	718.0
South Australia	32.2	320.7	352.9	10.5	2.9	363.4	80.8	86.6	450.0
Western Australia	34.9	298.4	333.3	10.4	3.0	343.7	83.0	70.3	414.0
Tasmania	9.3	102.2	111.5	3.7	3.2	115.1	79.6	29.5	144.6
Northern Territory	1.5	24.0	25.5	*	*	26.3	81.8	5.8	32.1
Australian Capital Territory	*	53.0	53.4	2.7	4.9	56.1	88.0	7.7	63.8
Australia	284.2	3,543.9	3,828.1	132.4	3.3	3,960.5	81.0	930.1	4,890.6
FEMALES									
New South Wales	21.0	697.7	718.7	42.3	5.6	761.0	42.5	1,029.0	1,790.0
Victoria	14.4	543.3	557.7	29.0	4.9	586.7	43.2	770.3	1,357.0
Queensland	13.4	248.4	261.8	15.9	5.7	277.7	38.2	449.3	727.0
South Australia	6.7	187.8	194.5	8.2	4.0	202.6	43.8	259.8	462.4
Western Australia	9.1	168.7	177.8	12.5	6.6	190.3	47.3	211.8	402.1
Tasmania	3.1	51.7	54.8	4.7	7.9	59.5	40.4	87.7	147.2
Northern Territory	*	12.7	12.8	*	*	13.3	50.1	13.2	26.5
Australian Capital Territory	*	34.5	34.5	2.1	5.7	36.5	54.9	30.1	66.6
Australia	67.8	1,944.7	2,012.5	115.1	5.4	2,127.6	42.7	2,851.2	4,978.8
PERSONS									
New South Wales	105.1	1,975.9	2,081.0	100.2	4.6	2,181.2	61.6	1,362.5	3,543.7
Victoria	77.3	1,518.8	1,596.1	(g)56.0	(g)3.4	1,652.1	61.8	1,019.3	2,671.4
Queensland	72.4	740.2	812.6	35.4	4.2	847.9	58.7	597.1	1,445.0
South Australia	38.9	508.5	547.4	18.7	3.3	566.1	62.0	346.4	912.4
Western Australia	44.0	467.2	511.2	22.9	4.3	534.1	65.4	282.0	816.1
Tasmania	12.3	153.9	166.3	8.3	4.8	174.6	59.8	117.2	291.8
Northern Territory	1.6	36.8	38.3	*	*	39.5	67.5	19.1	58.6
Australian Capital Territory	*	87.5	87.8	4.8	5.2	92.7	71.1	37.7	130.4
Australia	352.0	5,488.6	5,840.6	247.6	4.1	6,088.1	61.7	3,781.3	9,869.4

(a) to (e) See footnotes to Table 1. (f) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (g) This estimate appears low; as pointed out in paragraph 15, page 2, there is one chance in twenty that it could be more than two standard errors below the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

NOTE. Standard errors of State estimates are available from the office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics in each State capital. See also page 2, paragraph 16.

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